

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.....\$10.00 Six months.....\$5.00
Three months.....\$2.50 One month.....\$1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum.....\$1.50 Six months.....\$0.75
Three months.....\$0.35 One month.....\$0.15

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

Manager of the GAZETTE.

Prospect of the passage of a bill favorable to silver is given as one of the reasons for the recent rise in prices on Wall street.

There will be but two weeks of tariff debate in the house this year. The public are interested for this to the general desire of the members to reach final adjournment before hot weather.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, recently declared that European governments were opposed to the lessening of the hours of labor. An exception must be made in the case of England, where a committee of the house of lords urges certain laborers to combine and force their employers to grant shorter hours and higher wages.

We have received a circular from Prof. L. G. Carpenter, special agent of the department of agriculture appointed to investigate the subject of artemisia. The investigation is being conducted under an act of congress which was passed April fourth. Anyone having information on this subject should send it to him, for we are all very much interested in the fullest and most exhaustive report being made.

Congress defeated the copyright bill on Friday night by a vote of nine-eleven to one hundred and twenty-six. So far as the good of the present house has done, it would have been just as well if it had not met. No just measure ever was presented to congress. It has the hearty endorsement of the author, publisher and printer. The three parties most directly interested. The American reader that has a conscience is so favored. In a word, the bill simply proposed to secure to authors their own and would have prevented grand robbery in the productions of men of brains and cultivation that is a disgrace to our civilization.

The Aspen Chronicle asks why the GAZETTE, if it is convinced there is enough money in circulation, advocates the free coinage of silver. We are not in favor of the free coinage of silver for the purpose of inflating the currency. We are in favor of it because it will be a toward putting our monetary affairs on a sounder basis. At present we have three hundred and forty-six millions of rag paper money which is not dangerous because the country is in a sound financial condition. But this money is such as a war measure and was said by all financiers to be a very dangerous currency and was also thought by the supreme court at one time to be unconstitutional. We are not in favor of inflating the currency, but we are in favor of reducing the greenbacks with something that has an intrinsic value, or represents intrinsic value.

From the reports of the officers of the Bellevue Sanitarium society presented at the annual meeting yesterday and which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the institution is in full and successful operation. It is less than two years since a few ladies met to take over a special feature of the benevolent work in our distinctively sanitarian city. That the need which they then felt to exist was a real one is proven by the instant and cordial responses with which their appeals were met not only by our citizens but by eastern friends as well and by the large and generous contributions which have served in so short a time to make the sanitarium an accomplished fact. A good start has indeed been made, but it is a start only. As will be seen from the secretary's report, the average charge to the inmates is little more than half the actual cost of their maintenance. As the endowment fund grows these charges will be still further reduced and the ultimate purposes of the management be realized, when no worthy and suitable applicant need be denied admission. The Bellevue sanitarium is an honor to Colorado Springs, and our citizens should give it their sympathetic support and substantial aid.

The two Denver papers had sensational telegrams regarding John Brisson Walker and both of them had inferences which were very absurd. If the least care had been taken in finding out the facts, it would have been found that it was physically impossible that John Brisson Walker was the person alluded to. Mr. Walker was in Denver last week Wednesday night and left there on Thursday forenoon for Colorado Springs.

He spent Thursday afternoon with the writer, and then went on to Pueblo. He could not, therefore, have gone out faring from Weston, North Carolina, on Saturday, and from the way the dispatch is worded, the Walker alluded to was probably there for some days previous. All the Denver papers could have found out by a little investigation in Denver. Then, the person spoken of as being drowned is J. D. Walker, of Brooklyn. No one is the initials wrong, but the residence is wrong. Mr. John Brisson Walker lives at Orange, New Jersey. The dispatch of Tuesday from Chicago was entirely correct. He left Pueblo probably on Friday for the east, stopping over in Chicago. This is a shame for Mr. Walker's friends, who could not make the same kind of a thorough investigation a newspaper could, to have been unnecessarily frightened and disturbed by these irresponsible rumors.

No organizations in the United States have multiplied more rapidly in the past ten years than the sick, funeral, aid, death, benefit, and other kindred societies. As they are generally confined to those who are in the autumn of life, the good they have done is incalculable, carrying succor and aid to thousands of stricken families and inspiring those who are fortunate enough in being members with a courage which might not exist in their hearts without them. The members of these organizations will be glad to learn that Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the even-odd census, will endeavor to secure the statistics of the noble work these associations are doing, and it is safe to say that no other branch of the census will be more interesting. The business of gathering the data has been placed in charge of Mr. Charles A. Kenney, special agent of the insurance division, 58 William street, New York city, and all associations throughout the United States, whether incorporated or private, should assist by sending to him the address of their principal officers.

The annual meeting of the El Paso branch of the Colorado Humane society will be held in the old Congregational church building on Fifth street on Tuesday next, at about two in the afternoon. It is desirable that every member should attend. Those who are not members, but are interested in the work of the society, are also invited to be present and become members. During the past year, the society has amply vindicated its right to exist. It has interfered in a great many cases where there was evident cruelty to animals and has effected reforms in the transportation of livestock to this market. It has also taken up cases in Colorado City where parents were not properly bringing up their children and taken them from homes of infamous influence and placed them where they may have a chance to grow up to be decent members of society. The kind-hearted people of the city daily see the need of such a society, not that the people here are any more cruel than elsewhere, but in every community there are people who seem to be hardened, and are indifferent to the suffering of dumb animals. The aim of the society is to make such people feel that they must be humane through a legal process if not through natural tendency. It is to be hoped that there will be a full meeting. The officers for the coming year will be elected.

The news of the sudden death of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, will be heard with profound regret. He was born in Scotland in 1823, and after receiving an academic education moved to this country, settling in Lexington, Kentucky, where he has since resided. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in 1846 and continued in active practice until 1866, when he was elected to congress. He served for four successive terms. In the winter of 1876-77, he was elected to the United States senate and has been twice re-elected, his present term expiring 1895. His service in congress was nearly as long as that of Mr. Randall. He was first elected four years later than Mr. Randall to the lower house, and during the years 1875-77, he was in congress. But his term of service in congress was twenty-one years. On the tariff question he was the leader of his party in the senate, but did not obtain the position held by Randall, Charles of Virginia, because, with the exception of two years, his party was always in the minority. He was always put on important business committees and had to an unusual extent, the confidence and respect of the members of both parties. He had a good deal of Scotch grit and was usually ready for a fight. The party loses a strong member.

The fearful calamity which occurred in Canada on Monday should serve to call attention to the safety of all public buildings and those institutions containing large numbers of people. Generally happens that the more the chances of escape or rescue are provided for such emergencies. The carelessness of the officials whose business it was to provide suitable quarters for those unfortunate cannot be too strongly condemned.

Senator Teller is doing good work for the silver interests of this state. He seems to be the backbone of the opposition to the various compromises based on the Windom bill.

NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICS.

A week ago, as night fell, Asa Carter, Postmaster General, Jackson made a speech at the Grand Democratic celebration in the "Republican Press." He told some very wise words, which probably were not fully realized before. He said the campaign in 1892 was likely to be a newspaper campaign and that the democrats are very much better equipped for such a campaign than the republicans. He drew attention to the fact that the democrats have been gradually strengthening their newspapers for this. He made the startling statement that of the one million and four hundred thousand copies of newspapers published daily in New York city, only two hundred thousand, or a seventh, were republican, so that even if the democrats read papers as much as the republicans, two-fifths of the republicans who cast their vote in New York city were reading democratic papers. He also drew attention to Boston and other cities where the democratic press was much stronger, so far as circulation goes, than the republican press. Mr. Carter gave the details of one county in which a census was made which showed that six hundred and eighty republican families were reading democratic papers and only ninety-five democratic families were reading republican papers. He also spoke of the great gain which the democrats were making in the rural press. All these facts will be a matter of surprise to those who have not given attention to the subject. It goes without saying that there is less literacy among the republicans than among the democrats, for the reason that the ignorant foreign vote usually goes with the democracy. The only literary vote the republican party has is in the south, and as the ignorant negro votes are not allowed to be counted in sufficient quantities to elect anybody to anything, it might as well be said that there is no such vote. The only influence the negro vote has on the country's affairs is in increasing the democratic representation in the house of representatives a third over what it should be.

Looking at the papers more in detail, we may draw attention to the following:

The two papers having the largest circulation in Boston are the Herald and Globe. Both these papers supported Cleveland in 1888. In New York, though, there are nearly as many republican readers of newspapers within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of New York as there are democratic, yet the fact remains that there is only one paper of standing, the New York Tribune, that was in favor of the election of Harrison. This paper in circulation does not rank very high. The World, the Sun and the Herald were all in favor of Cleveland and have each from four to six times the circulation of the Tribune. The Times and Post, each of which has nearly the circulation of the Tribune and reach the most substantial business men and those of secondary tastes, were both for Cleveland. Two weak papers, the Express and Mail, and the Press, both elected the New York Tribune. The New York Tribune itself is by no means the power that it was in the days of Horace Greeley. This is not because it does not represent the views of a person, but because one reading its pages regularly feels the absence of convictions. Great principles and serious measures are spoken of in an insouciant, light way that disfigures the thoughtful and serious reader. In Philadelphia, of the three great papers, the Press supported Harrison, the Record supported Cleveland, and while the Ledger may be said to have been neutral, though inclined toward the republican party. The republicans here are well represented in the newspapers. The Press is a very edited and wise paper, but it is a fairness and intelligence in the discussion of public questions that are calculated to influence men in forming their judgments and also to strengthen the convictions of those of the same faith.

Mr. Clarkson is honest in making his admissions, but he is not quite sincere in drawing his conclusions from them. He does not attempt to show why republicans are taking democratic newspapers. All other things being equal, of course a republican would prefer to read a republican newspaper. The only inference for this state of affairs is that the republican newspapers are inferior in some way to those of the democratic newspapers. Instead of saying this, which he says he thinks is policy, not to say, he says, "Our own press is loyal, and it is 'virtue and integrity in power to do,' 'needs to be increased in circulation.' 'Republicans everywhere are sound and sane,' 'take republican papers first.' But people do not take newspapers as a matter of duty. It is to be so, but now people take the newspapers that suit them best. Amongst thinking, thoughtful republicans of New York city, there is not a single republican paper that would be taken for its editorial utterances. The vital want is a republican newspaper in New York and also in Boston that has convictions, being in and that can discuss public affairs in a way that will at least impress its readers with its fairness and justice. While Mr. Clarkson praises the republican papers of the Atlantic coast, his speech really was a terrible criticism of them. The party in editorial discussion in Boston and New York is entirely with the demo-

cratic press. It is much better to admit that at once and either drive the republican papers to leave or write for us or secure the establishment of new papers. It is useless to advise republicans in that part of the country to take republican papers first. The advice to be given is that republican papers should be more ably conducted so that they will command the respect of the reading public and men here will be no need of requesting republicans to take them.

The Colorado School Journal for May has a very interesting article on the school fund. It has gathered the statistics very carefully from the register of the land bank and from the state treasurer. The present condition is as follows: The total acreage of school land was originally 3,500,000 acres; the state has lost from this by grant, eminent domain, reservations, grants, etc., 850,047 acres, leaving with clear title in the state 2,649,953 acres. While the above 850,047 acres are reported as lost to the state, such losses are only temporary, as much of the amount of about 800,000 acres have already been selected to indemnify the state for such losses and as soon as confirmed by the authorities at Washington on title will become vested in the state. Eventually the whole amount will be selected and confirmed so that the full amount of 3,500,000 acres will be made available.

Of the 2,649,953 acres to which the state has undivided title, 64,750, or about one-fortieth of the whole amount, have been sold. The amount received for the lands sold has been \$1,849,023, of which \$856,871.18 has been paid into the permanent fund and is now held by the state treasurer, while the remainder, \$992,151.94 is still due the state as deferred payments and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent and seven per cent per annum. At the date of this examination the amount invested in state warrants of \$200,126.24 drawing six per cent interest; the remainder \$1,071,701.94 is to form a part of the \$300,000 to be invested in state capital bonds bearing three and one-half per cent interest. From interest on permanent fund the state has derived during the past year.....\$36,047.57 From interest on deferred payments.....8,066.63 From rents.....63,523.00 From royalty on oil and clay lands.....4,922.50

From the above it will be seen that the school lands have been sold at an average of 3.33 per acre. It is claimed, and with some reason, that there will be no time in the future of Colorado when the majority of the schools will need direct assistance from the state fund so much as during the next ten years; hence a reasonable amount of the school lands should be converted into interest-bearing funds. If one-third of the school lands to which the state now has title could be sold at or near the rate heretofore received it would give the state a school fund of \$1,750,000, which at an average rate of five per cent per annum would yield \$875,000. The sum with the rentals would give a per capita of at least \$10, instead of \$1.20. When we remember that two-thirds of the school districts in Colorado are in rural sections where the amount of taxable property is limited, when we remember also that in a majority of such districts school is continued only about four to six months each year for no other than financial causes, it must be admitted that there is some reason in the position taken by those who advocate the sale of school lands to a reasonable amount as above stated, thereby putting sixteen millions of dollars into an interest-bearing fund and still leaving nearly two million acres of land unsold. In further support of this position an examination of the records in the office of the state superintendent shows that during the school year of 1888-89, there were 539 districts of a total of 1,382 in the state in which a school was maintained for not to exceed 120 days. The average cost per pupil based upon the enrolment was \$38.73 per annum. Thus an enrolment of twenty pupils caused an annual expense of \$774.60. Estimating the enrolment at forty per cent of the school census such a district would have fifty persons of school age and would be entitled on a basis of the present apportionment to but 800 from the state fund.

The school fund is the most valuable of all the state assets, and the above statistics will be read with interest. But we cannot agree regarding all the conclusions. In the first place, we could not find a fair average price and could be so at the average price of what has a ready sale. Even if it could, the various statistics given show that it probably would not bring the five per cent that is in the estimation. A ready sale has been provided that three hundred thousand dollars are to be put in state capital bonds bearing three and one-half per cent interest. This is quite true that in many districts in the state the money to help the poorer districts is needed more now than it will be in the future. But experience shows that it will be much better to change the law of the state so that a larger portion of the school fund can be distributed, which is bearing from three and one-half to six per cent interest, than that we should have a ready sale of the school fund and have the money in bonds which are now worth at least ten per cent interest. The school districts, which are fairly settled and have a good school, could not be greatly helped by any large expenditure of money for many reasons. The only way the public schools can be efficient is to have a density of population sufficient to be able to have the best of teachers. The most approved public school buildings and the most liberal course of study. State school districts must wait for

The last volume of the "Official Record of the Republic" contains some correspondence regarding Quantrell's war cause. It is a much better to admit that at once and either drive the republican papers to leave or write for us or secure the establishment of new papers. It is useless to advise republicans in that part of the country to take republican papers first. The advice to be given is that republican papers should be more ably conducted so that they will command the respect of the reading public and men here will be no need of requesting republicans to take them.

cause. Quantrell, General McCulloch, in command of the confederate force in northern Texas, writes to the assistant adjutant general of the department asking what a salute he should observe toward Quantrell and his band. His letter is so strong that we publish it in full. Headquarters Northern Sub-District, Bonham, Texas, October 23, 1863.

Capt. Edmund P. Turner, Assistant Adjutant General.

A good many of Colonel Quantrell's command have come into this sub-district, and it is said that he is now within it. He has not reported here, and I do not know what his military status is. I do not know much about his mode of warfare as others seem to know; but, from all I can learn, it is but little, if at all, removed from that of the wildest savages; so much so, that, do not for a moment believe that our government can expect it in one of our officers. Hence, it seems to me that he is an officer of our army, his conduct should be officially noticed, and if he is not an officer of our army, his acts should be disavowed by our government, and, as far as practicable, be made to understand that we would greatly prefer his remaining away from our army or its vicinity.

I appreciate his services, and am anxious to have them; but, certainly we cannot, as a Christian people, sanction a savage, inhuman warfare, in which men are to be shot down like dogs, after throwing down their arms and holding up their hands supplicating for mercy. This is a matter to which I wish to call the serious attention of our commanding generals, and with regard to which I desire their advice and instructions as early as practicable.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY T. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier General, Commanding Northern Sub-District.

Still, later, General McCulloch wrote the following:

"It may be said that Quantrell will help you. That may be true in part, but I have but little confidence in men who fight for booty, and whose mode of warfare is but little, if any, above the uncivilized Indian, and who say now that they are afraid to enter our army regularly for fear of being captured. After looking at the bad effects it will have upon us here, and north of us, in a military point of view, let us look at the moral effect it may have here."

This is a letter from Lieutenant General Kirby Smith, who recommended Quantrell to be employed in arresting deserters from the confederate army. General Kirby Smith is one of three general officers of the confederacy now living, the other two being Generals Johnston and General Longstreet. We could not find any letter from a federal officer of high rank that can be produced which endorses the employment of such forces.

The labor demonstrations on the first of May were of a very different order from those we have frequently seen. The workmen as a whole were quiet and peaceable. As a general thing the organizations do not seem to be dominated over by the socialists. The effort of the socialists to hold a big meeting at Union square, New York, was an entire failure. The only danger at the present time is that the working men will in some way be mixed up with the socialists. This they cannot afford to do. The socialists as a rule consist of lazy, good-for-nothing people who want to live off of other people without working. They can only injure the labor movement. There is a tendency to recognize the rights of labor and to make such changes in the hours of labor as will confer a real benefit on the laboring classes. In communities where the laboring people spend the time not at work in loafing and drinking, it does not confer any real benefit to shorten the hours of labor. It simply gives them so much more time to spend their wages on that which does not help them, instead of on their families. This applies rather to the laboring classes in Europe. In this country we have to take of them as more intelligent. There are probably five hundred men in this city who work by the day who own their own homes. The hours of labor are shortened from ten to nine hours. It means that these men can have an hour more to spend in making gardens, mowing and beautifying their homes. To those who care to read or study, it means an hour more leisure for this. It not only means an hour more leisure, but it means a greater probability of it, because the men are not as tired after finishing a day of nine hours as they would be of ten hours, and will feel more disposed to take up other pursuits. Our forefathers were quite willing to work twelve hours a day. The old Puritan farmer used to start in between four and five in the morning and end at it pretty steadily until from six to eight in the evening. But it is a matter of congratulation that no such hours are now necessary in order to earn one's living. The abundance of books and newspapers, the opportunity for innocent amusement and social life are all reasons for shortening the hours of labor and introducing softer and more hopeful pleasures into the life of the toiler. So far as this city is concerned, it is settled that nine hours shall be a day's work for a carpenter. We would suggest to the carpenters, however, the amount of time now given them which they did not have under the ten-hour rule. There are some three hundred carpenters in the city, so that it means that there are 300 hours more leisure for the carpenters per day. In one week there will be 2,100 more hours. This is equal to 14 days' work of ten hours for one man or 200 days' work of nine hours for one man. In a year, making a liberal amount to 10,000 days' work of nine hours for one man. This was expressed in the form of wages, it would be \$18,000. Looking at it from another standpoint, it is probable that one hundred days' work for one man would do the carpenter work on most of the small cottages now, and hence this would mean doing the

majority part toward making a hundred homes during the year. It is a study in political economy that is worth considering. Meanwhile, we congratulate both the contractor and carpenter that the change has been made with so little friction and so much of good will on both sides.

Our dispatches failed to mention the fact that Mr. John W. O'Brien, the famous republican leader in New York city, died last Sunday. For the last twenty-five years he has been in some respects one of the most interesting and striking figures in New York city politics. He was born in New York city in 1821 in the Big Sister district, in which he became afterwards such a controlling influence. He was educated in the public schools. As a boy he entered the delivery department of A. T. Stewart & Co. Here he was so alert, bright and prompt that he attracted the attention of Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton, and so was promoted to the head of the department. From the time he began to vote, he took a lively interest in politics, but did not attempt to assume leadership until 1867. At that time, Mr. John W. Farmer was at the head of the republican organization in the Big Sister district. He was a rich man and attempted by his benevolence to obtain and increase his control over the poorer classes. O'Brien always believed in practical politics and acted accordingly. The methods of Farmer did not please him and he began a struggle with a few friends to become the leader of the republican organization in this district. He was successful, and this immediately lifted him to a place of great prominence outside even of his district. From 1867 on, he always retained his position as leader of the republican organization in this district. He continued in the delivery department of A. T. Stewart until 1871 when he resigned to become the private secretary of Collector Murphy. His next victory was in 1871, when his fight was with the democrats rather than with the members of his own party. O'Brien nominated a candidate for the assembly and for the board of aldermen. The men nominated were new men. The democrats in the election had a ways had a large majority in the district, and they laughed at the "boy leader," then twenty-nine years of age, for his attempt to control it. They had not the slightest suspicion of the result of the election which followed. O'Brien elected both his men. But still he had not made the district republican. In 1876 it gave a majority for Thayer of 3200 votes. In 1880, the democratic majority was reduced so that Thayer had only a 154 majority. In 1882, Thayer carried it by 779 majority. In 1888 this majority was increased by Harrison to 887. The change in the majority in this district has always been considered a large victory due to O'Brien. He never made any speeches and was not a very talkative man. But he somehow had a wonderful control over the young men that came in contact with him. This was in part due to his scientific physique and handsome face. His manner was particularly winning to the ward workers in the Big Sister district, and every friend that he won he led. Men who had been disloyal to other politicians would never be disloyal to O'Brien. In 1888 it was evident that he sold out the county ticket and also Warner Miller. For this he was expelled from the republican organization. But last year he found his way back. Very much cannot be said for his political methods or for any good influence that he had on the politics of his city. He thoroughly understood Tammany's methods and was unscrupulous in his own. Victory was his object and he perhaps had more of them than any local leader who has ever been in politics in New York city.

Now that the long-expected first of May labor movement in favor of shortened hours of work has occurred, the difference in its success in this country and abroad can be well noticed. On this side of the Atlantic, the demands of the workmen were met by the employers as coming from their equals, and received due and courteous consideration. As a natural result, the eight or nine hour system was adopted with almost no friction, and with comparatively little loss to capital or labor. On the other side of the Atlantic the demands for the bettering of the condition of the laboring classes were met either with open defiance or with indifference, the natural result being found in the strikes, riots, and other disturbances. For the peaceful result in this country the republican form of government deserves a large share of the credit; in that by placing the boss and the journeyman on the same level, it encourages a free and frank interchange of views, and thus averts misunderstandings.

The Colorado delegates to the Atlantic session of the International Typographical Union are already beginning to make their arrangements for attending the meeting in June. They hope to go so far as to make any opposition to the building of the home in this city may be overcome. The Denver delegates elected are W. C. Rhodes and C. C. Egan. Both are able men, and will lend efficient aid to our delegate and board of trade representatives. Mr. Egan is no less well known to the craft as his colleague, Mr. Rhodes, but is very popular in Denver, receiving a large vote, and will be able to do good service in Colorado's interest.

PATENTS WANTED.

Training the Young to Become Good Citizens.

Building Educators and Teachers Dismiss the Question.

Instruction in Civic School as Given in Schools.

There has never been a time in the history of the country when the public mind has been so deeply stirred as it is now over the rights and duties involved in American citizenship, including such a wide range of questions as the restriction of immigration and the preservation of our peculiar American institutions. These considerations give force and pertinence to the question whether our common schools and other institutions of learning have paid as much attention as they ought to practical instruction in the specific duties of citizenship. Does not the future good of the country demand more attention than be paid, not only in the schools, but in the homes of the people to the development and cultivation of a spirit of true patriotism. The rising generation must be taught that an American citizenship means something more than the perfunctory exercise of the rights of franchise now and then, the mere casting of a piece of paper in a ballot box or an occasional spasm of patriotic feeling on national holidays. It is a larger and deeper meaning than this, and it is the duty of all who are entrusted with the education of the young to make this meaning clear. With the idea of emphasizing the importance of this subject, the views of a number of well-known American educators, have been obtained, and their replies are herewith given. The first to speak is Katharine Coman, professor of history and economics in Wellesley college.

A MEASURE OF SELF-DEFENSE.

Prof. Coman says: One who watches with apprehension the tide of immigration flowing into our great cities cannot hesitate to give an emphatic assent to your question, whether our schools should not endeavor to foster the spirit of patriotism. Statistics prove to us that this immigration is increasing in volume and degenerating in character, and that its tendency is toward the cities. The majority of the children in the public schools of the seaboard and manufacturing towns are of foreign birth. Many of them know little of our language and nothing of those interests which should be most dear to an American citizen.

The study of history and civics will go far toward awakening intelligent pride in our country and its institutions. Dry details must be avoided and the words presented in as graphic a fashion as possible. The Old South historical lectures, aiming as they do to interest the school boys and girls in the past history of Boston and to show them its bearing on the present and the future, furnish a very good example of what can be done in this direction.

The presentation of American flags to the ward schools of Boston has been more than a pleasant courtesy on the part of the donors. The hearty response of the boys bears witness to the stirring of that latent instinct of loyalty, which need not be earned or bought in order to be capable of heroism and self-sacrifice.

KATHARINE COMAN, Wellesley, Mass.

VIEW OF A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A short while ago the primary aim of a systematic training to qualify for citizenship. To make certain this result, the school and higher institutions of learning must train the young to become intelligent voters. Fair-minded jurymen, upright judges, discreet and honest legislators and incorruptible executive officers.

With these great results in prospect, the time has come when the essential elements of civic instruction should be given in a grades of our public and private schools. This branch of education will awaken and stimulate sentiments of genuine loyalty to duty and active patriotism in the administration of the affairs of the state and nation.

WILLIAM B. SHEDDEN, Boston, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT DRAPER TAKES A LONGER VIEW.

But, myself, I cannot assume the responsibility for acts of time, of the preparation of such an article as you suggest. It has undoubtedly been true that too little attention has been paid in our public schools and all institutions of learning to the development of patriotic feeling, but it is more than doubtful if that can be said of the present time. There has been a widespread awakening within the last year or two upon this matter and for which we have every reason to be gratified.

A. S. DRAPER, Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.

THE EDITOR OF THE "INDEPENDENT" GIVES HIS OPINION.

I can only answer in the briefest way that I have no doubt whatever that our public school system ought to provide a course of instruction in the principles of the government of the United States;

that children ought not to be left to grow up in ignorance of how their country is governed; that the education of the citizen and the teacher should teach them how the representatives of the people are elected and voters are corrupted.

Sometimes instruction in political principles and some plan regarding in politics, morals should be given in our schools, together with the elements of American history.

WILLIAM LAYNE WARD, The Independent, No. 235 Broadway, New York.

IDEAS OF A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED EDUCATOR.

The principle that the right of the state to educate its children depends upon the necessity of the state that its citizens should be educated is more generally recognized than another perhaps equally important, that this education of children to be citizens should include instruction in the specific duties of citizenship.

The institutions of our country should be a school study; and by this I mean not simply the principles of constitutional government in general terms, but its specific application in the state, the country, the town, the village, the school district. Few men who have not had a law suit know the sequence of our courts, or could tell the difference between the sitting of the grand jury and the special term. No one person in twenty could find out the division of legislative, executive and judicial powers among the officers of a country. The usual citizen would be apt to be told that he never in his life cast a vote for president of the United States, and could not under the constitution cast a vote in November.

Our children need to be taught practical politics in the best sense of the word. Even the machinery of the caucus and of the preliminary convention should be familiar to them, that they may respect and in time take a manly part in all that underlies the choice of men in power.

C. W. BARBER, Syracuse, N. Y.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS INSISTS UPON THE STUDY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY.

I think that there is a great danger in this matter of cultivating patriotism. A sentiment is not to be cultivated in the same manner as an intellectual or will power. A sentiment is like the root of a plant—the root grows out of sight under ground, and the sentiment should not become too conspicuous and articulate. Such conscious cultivation of sentiment becomes sentimentalism, and is sure to lead to reaction. Our fourth of July patriotism is not at all a national virtue or conducive to the benefit of our nation as a whole.

Now it seems to me that the true education of patriots involves a study of United States history—as critical a study of it as you please, and especially a study of the biographies of our best and highest men. A comparison of the form of government in this country with the forms of government found in Europe, especially if a principle of progressive development is discovered, will prove conducive to patriotism of the better kind. Because our patriotism should be grounded on reason and not passion. It may be a creed, unconsciously held, and I have no doubt it will be, whether we take the slightest pains to cultivate it or not. But our cultivation of it in the schools should not be through appeals to blind passion, but to the intellect. Comparative history is the true basis for the foundation of a reasonable faith in our form of government.

I cannot agree with you that too little attention is paid in our public schools to the development of patriotic feeling. I should think that the opposite is rather the truth. As I understand it, the war of the rebellion did not create our patriotism, but a too narrow patriotism—a patriotism that appeals to passion rather than a just appreciation of a common good in the highest sense. If anything, there was more of a furor of patriotism in the narrow sense in the confederacy. If by patriotism we mean a love of country, of the whole country or course the citizens of the southern states did not have patriotism. If by patriotism is meant love of country, right or wrong, it seems to me that such patriotism is not a very high virtue.

W. C. HARRIS, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The Singer Factory Fire.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., May 7.—The entire west front of the Singer sewing machine factory was gutted by fire last night. The flames worked their way to the main building, destroying the stock, necessitating, according to estimates, and missing rooms. The pattern department was also destroyed, together with fifteen thousand finished machines, and eighteen million needles. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000; fully insured. A work is suspended and over 1000 workers are idle. It will be at least two months before work can be resumed.

A Ranchman Murdered.

PUTNAM, Texas, May 7.—Begar P. A., a wealthy and prominent citizen, yesterday went to his ranch, two miles from Putnam, on business. This morning his dead body was found in a water hole. George Ferguson, his ranchman, is missing, together with 15 persons, effects and his swine, horses.

Flood in Red River.

JEFFERSON, Texas, May 7.—The Red river is overflooded and is breaking up in places. Cattle and other stock have already been drowned. The largest bridge in the country was swept away to-day.

REMEMBRANCE OF THE

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Services of Lawrence, Earl Powers and Others.

How Time Has Passed by Florence.

Copyright, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The premises lying in the Sorgho gardens, at Rome, is "noisy" save for covers of the "The Sorgho" whose eyes bear witness to the scene of the sorgho dance. For these Donatello again analyzes the ambiguity of the sorgho musicians and makes the magical music which is a mysterious burden to the ears, and also, various rappers in the gardens, are drawn to join in the mad dance which the "Sorgho" has begun. An English lord's dancing with a Roman domestic, the French soldier, the Swiss guardsman, the hermit of the Campagna, and the partners among the Italian dances, are seized with the torch-bearing procession. For one moment the Golden Age comes back. Then the music ceases; the anxious Sorgho resumes her burden of care; the shadow falls on her lover's face; the tourists, the peasants, the guardsmen, return to their countries and their tasks. The merry circle meets no more forever.

One sees carriages from the Sorgho pausing here and there in the gardens; the tourists, too, in the night, may identify the place where the dance scene occurred. "This must be the spot," cries Rose, "it is so full of warm sunshine." "No," answers Lily, "it was over there in the old square; there is the stone bench on which the music is said." "My young friends," says a comparative mythologist, "it is all a so-called myth; the Sorgho which has set all these nursemaids and children dancing and our carriages wheeling."

The mythologist may be partly right, but he might fairly enlarge the gardens to all Italy, and add to his so-called Sorgho the harmonies of all nature—the blue sky, the gentle wind, the pines and oranges—and the white statues, the glowing pictures, which also garner the sunshine of many ages. And, as for the dancers, their circle is in every note to-day. Each has selected the spot where he or she feels certain that the sorgho dance goes on—where anxious Miriam may momentarily forget their cares, and Donatello escape from formalities. In these notes are gentlemen and ladies from all parts of the world; they make little picnic parties together, and are friendly as if they had known each other years before. That young English aristocrat, in his flirtation with the pretty Scotch lass, beside him take a Florentine and a Glasgow tradesman's daughter, traveling with her aunt, enjoys his freedom; two days hence he leaves for India, and our gentlemanly head waiter, with his quick eye for fitness, will place beside her a succession of new partners, until she returns to take her seat of Scottish merriment, and be seen no more by her chance admirers. No far off sits an American girl, who seems not so ready to leave the dance and she is crushed with her nervous air, a young Italian count in uniform, and is a severely estimating whether he and a title are worth the large cheque which he is offered in the safe of her millionaire father.

In the fortuitous circle of our "Sorgho" Washington, in Florence, the most striking figure, perhaps, is Zuluola Bili, or, rather, should it be, Colonel Coccy, for a thought Zuluola Bili may appear in his show as a theatrical personage, Colonel Coccy's in private a lowly soldier, simple, gentleman, perhaps a life burdened by the inevitable grandeur of his form and long hair. In conversation with him, I expressed regret that he had not exhibited his show in the Colosseum. It would have been so picturesque to see the Wild West, the famed savages, displaying their comparative gentleness in the arena to long-suffering gladiators and martyred gods. He told me that he had offered a large price for the Colosseum, but it could not be managed, partly in consequence of excavations going on in the arena. He also told me that when he had ascended Vesuvius with his Indians, they had been moved, in presence of the smoke and flame, to perform a "medicinal" ceremony. One evening at a theatre, where he was present, the Indians, a troupe in and divided attention with the actors on the stage. The performance was Donatello's "Orpheus and Eurydice," and it would have been interesting to know what impressions penetrated the tobacco cloud before each stolid face from these Indians caricaturing their aboriginal Cupid (their Great Spirit) and other deities. They gave no sign; they never smiled, but were solemn as if at a funeral. And indeed it was a sort of funeral, of dead civilities and the temples they founded, and beside their radiant forms as radiant figures by reverent art.

To return from my Wild West episode, let me say that in the beautiful city of "Sorgho" does not break up so easily, nor the circle dissolve so easily, as in Rome. For Florence has a way of wooing people from the Sorgho into her arms. They see themselves beside the Sorgho, they wander through the Sorgho, whose flowers of art never fade—and like the Sorgho enters say, "We will return no more." Why should they be envious in England for what they are in the current of trade and politics when they can here turn into a sweet dream a dream, moving through it with Dante, Boccaccio, Fra Angelico, Michelangelo and the rest for companions? Today I met an artist, Walter Gould, by mere accident, and discovered in him a man whom I knew in boyhood. He disappeared from our Virginia town, Fredericksburg, where, had he remained, he would probably be resting in the cemetery of the Sorgho. He came to Florence to see the Sorgho, and he remained forty-five years. Just after the civil war he returned to Virginia, but found the once beautiful town, the Sorgho, a ruin, and so he remained, and so many have ever since. He had a studio in Florence, with a lot of pictures, tapestries and relics. His eyes—now somewhat dim from malarial poisoning—have seen several Sorgho dances, and he has been in Florence, the finest, perhaps, was that which existed when Lawrence came in 1855, and wrote in Montano V. a his "Romance of the Sorgho," and the "Sorgho Dance" tale. Walter Gould pointed me out the Sorgho V. a. Under came the old lady for whose graphic account of her early experiences in the new world Americans were so grateful. She wrote a good many other things too, chiefly novels, but few Americans read them; and perhaps the descendants of those who "Sorgho" will be pleased with what a lady here told me, that the subordination of the Sorgho was revealed by her one day, expressing wonder, after turning over her own books, who could have written so much rubbish. She was fond of waltzes and found one to say with her, and her son, Adolphus, and his wife, these resided with her; and when George Bili was writing "Romance of the Sorgho" for a time a guest in their villa. Mr. Gould showed me a photograph of the aged Mrs. Troloope, then surreptitiously while she was coining on a terrace of her villa. The power and refinement of the face are visible through the furrows of years and adventures. Her vigorous intellect was in decline when about thirty-five years ago, Zuluola the spiritist, made his appearance in Florence. The old lady was fascinated by this sentimental personage and his revelations, and Zuluola was for some time a guest in her villa.

But he went too far in his researches. He obtained in various quarters a lot of gossip and old scandals, involving various friends of the family, and was imprudent enough to let his spirits run out, his gossip on the faces. I am told that one day, whose house he was staying, grew suspicious, observing that in the talkances the spiritist manifested their approval by fanning wine in each face present, he provided each evening, at dinner, a different wine of strong odor; whereupon it was noticed that on one evening the wind smelt of Marsala, the next evening of Calvados, and so on. Zuluola wore out, his wife came at Villa Troloope, and then stayed for a time at Siram Powers'. Powers was a Swedendorpian, and a person to be feared in occupation. The house in which he lived had once been a convent, and it was said to be haunted by a murdered man—some said by the murdered man—who once dwelt there. Of course Zuluola catered up this ghost, who, the widow Powers told me, once most sorely afflicted her. Unfortunately for Zuluola, Siram Powers was a wonderfully self-reliant man; his son, Nicholas Longworth Powers, has shown me a letter in which his father speaks of Zuluola's trickery in his house. He never, however, continued, it would seem, to believe that Zuluola possessed supernatural powers. Finally, however, Robert Browning and Adolphus Troloope exposed Zuluola's pretensions that he left Florence; the monument of his visit being "Mr. Sledge, the medium." Robert Browning once told me that the real revelation made by Zuluola was of the rarity of consistent reasoning among sensible people. One evening when they were in a garden some "longues of Zuluola" were seen hovering over the house. Some of them ascended on the roof, and brought some pieces of sponge, dipped in phosphorus, and the wires that joined them. Zuluola acknowledged his attempt at fraud, saying that the spirits said they would not be able to attend him that evening, and decided not to visit him. He company. The hostess merely said, "Go to your room, and on your knees ask forgiveness for this fraud." But she did not dismiss him from the house, nor give up her faith in his occult powers. Mrs. Browning, too, remained a believer in spiritualism, if not in Zuluola; and Mrs. Zuluola retained to the same belief. While the Browning were here a medium was "developed" in their family governess, Miss Ada Shepherd. Zuluola used to say Miss Shepherd is unquestionably honest, but she writes only what is known to us already. The evidence for the spirits is admitted to be strong, but the thing did not take hold of me. "There is a mistake somewhere," they say. Mrs. Zuluola was a woman who was a subject of correspondence between his English and

he showed me his artistic children, his eye, his Greek Slave and other statues, and a great company of dolls. Now I find his son, Nicholas Longworth Powers, doing the life good work in the same place. In looking at the father's statues I could trace the growth of his art. When Thorwaldsen visited him he inspired the eye closely, and Powers apologized for it as "his first work."

Thorwaldsen said, "I know good sculptors who would be proud to call it their work." While conversing with the son and his wife, and with the widow Powers, a by no means aged lady, I most expected to see the foot open and the old sculptor again appear, with his clay and house, his gentle face and twinkling eye. He stands there in marble, and from the shelves around look down the hundred and fifty admirable models he made. It was like being at an old time reception. Webster, Everett, Longfellow, Bryant, Belzoni—but the list would be too long of the personages one meets here. In a neighboring studio the Boston sculptor, Bili, is doing good work, as is his son-in-law, Cooper, of Norfolk, Virginia. Adjacent studios are so occupied by William Green Turner, of Newport, R. I., and Edwin Mead, both doing excellent work. The centre of Mead's studio is occupied by a colossal equestrian statue of the Mississippi. The marble block weighed forty-four tons, and smashed the freight car that first attempted to bring it. The large long-bearded Neptune-like Father of Waters has a water source leading beside him, and decorations of Indian corn and other products of his fertilization, including an alligator under his foot. But fundamentally, he rears, like the Etna's earth, on a turk. It is a noble work, and when the Mississippi shall have himself somewhat better than he has this year, will be completed for our mid-western cities. Mead has in his studio gathering dust four panes in relief representing the life of Washington. They have not reached the national monument, but they caused his election as one of the faculty of the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence.

The English and American circle in Florence is as charming as ever. The son of Zuluola, late United States minister to Rome, and his family; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher (she is a daughter of Richard Cobden); Mrs. Hornor (a sister of Lady Lytton), author of "Wicks in Florence"; Mrs. Villari (daughter of Mr. White, M. P.), whose husband is a councillor of Florence and a learned man; Lady Zuluola, who occupies the Montano Villa; Sig. and Madame Peruzzi (daughter of the sculptor, W. W. Story); the Marquis and Marchese Spinola, and this lady's father, Jefferson Page of Virginia, and her mother (of the Virginia Price family); are some of the names that occur to me.

It is curious to find in this Mr. Jefferson Page the nearest link to our revolutionary era now living. He is the grandson of old Governor Page of Virginia, Washington's friend. It was the governor who came near being the first bishop. The delegation which waited on him for that purpose was so persistent that Page could only get rid of them by saying so emphatically, "I am damned if I am your bishop!" Jefferson Page was once in the United States navy, and one of the first coast-survey officers. When the secession movement began Cavour invited him to take service under the Italian government, but he would not desert his beloved Virginia. He was with General Robert B. Lee at Richmond, who sent him to Europe to get cruisers. His stories of the attempts to get the ships in England and France are curious enough. When, at last, he started out in command of the "Stonewall," he made for Savannah. On arrival, there he learned that Lee had surrendered. Since then he and his wife have resided here, where the daughter had married the Marquis Spinola. This grandson of Governor Page is a perfect picture of the old-school Virginia gentleman, and strange vivacious for one so closely connected with the historic past. His wife's father was one of four men who laid off the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Before his four daughters were of ground there which they sold for \$25,000, but which ten years later were worth a million. One of them married a grandson of George Mason of Gunston Hall; they resided near Mount Vernon, of which Mrs. Page retains vivid memories.

Jefferson Page is a cousin of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, who, I believe, is preparing the much-needed biography of their ancestor, the governor. The charm of Florence, which has brought together these cultured people from such diverse regions and associations, has harmonized them. There are no survivals of sectional antagonism, and even the old jealousies between artists are no more known. For myself, however, I could not resist some curiosity in seeing how insignificant is the grave of Theodore Parker here beside those of other eminent writers. For the cemetery is consecrated by the dust of Mrs. Browning, of Landor, of Arthur Clough, and other authors, and I am honored. But the traveler who knew not that great heart which here ceased to beat in van of humanity's march can learn nothing about it from the plain stone which records merely that one Theodore Parker was born in such a year and died in another. The project of setting here some memorial of Parker has long been a subject of correspondence between his English and

American friends; and I have good reason to hope that this stone will ere long tell something of the brave American preacher, and perhaps allow in bronze his strong typical face. For once, when he died, and still made pilgrimages to his alma mater—perhaps the humblest in the world, next to that of George Fox the Quaker—in which a great man died.

YONCURE D. CONWAY.

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Prince Bismarck draws a pension of no quite \$2500 a year.

The king of Romania is now practically imbecile and his death is hourly expected.

Mrs. George J. McClellan, who is now in London, will have a house there and go much into society.

Colonel William P. Cocy, Buffalo, N. Y., has purchased a house in Naples once owned by King Bomba.

It is thought probable that President Seeley of Amherst college will soon resign, on account of ill health.

General Benjamin F. Butler is reported to be worth \$5,000,000, and has a law practice that is worth \$8,000,000 a year.

Count Julius Szapary, the new prime minister of Hungary, is 38 years of age. He belongs to an old family of nobles.

Mrs. W. S. Hancock has given to the soldiers' home at Minneapolis, Minn., a fine portrait of her illustrious husband.

Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, is now an old man of 84, with snow-white hair and clean shaven face.

Miss Gertie Mari, daughter of the president of the Quaker college at Swarthmore, Pa., is studying for the ministry.

The widow of the late Thomas A. Scott is one of the wealthiest women in Pennsylvania. She is reported to be worth nearly \$8,000,000.

Bismarck, true to his promise, has begun to contribute to the newspapers, his first work appearing in the form of an interview with himself.

General B. F. Stringfellow, of Chicago, at a round 75 years of age, has just completed a tour around the world. He made the journey alone.

Count Caele, the Austrian statesman, is an Irish peer with a Welsh name; and his predecessor, Count Crennerville, was descended from a bishop of London.

Mrs. W. E. Kelly, who has just been elected mayor of Egarston, Kan., is only 28 years old, and is believed to be the youngest mayor in the United States.

Dr. Knorr, of Germany, the discoverer of anti-pyrene, the great "grippe" remedy, is reported to have acquired more than \$1,000,000 by the winter's epidemic.

Dom Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, is writing a paper on the language of the "Cupi race, the principal Indian tribe of Brazil," for a German scientific journal.

V. Gerike, formerly leader of the Boston Symphony orchestra, may become the successor of Hans Richter as conductor of the concerts of the Society of the Friends of Music in Vienna.

The new Marquis of Normandy, who has just come into possession of his title and estate, is the Rev. Lord Langraze, one of the hardest workers and most popular men of the clergy in the North of England.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington, is an expert with the "ols and with the short sword. He is considered one of the finest-looking diplomats ever stationed at Washington.

Sir John B. Mills is said to have lost a clear vision of near objects, though he sees those at a distance distinctly enough. As a result he is compelled to use very long-handled brushes, which greatly interfere with delicate work in portraiture.

William O'Brien, M. P., it is said, was married to an actress in Dublin when he was a reporter, but they soon separated. His cousin of the same name is engaged to Miss O'Brien, who seems to indicate that his wife is still living.

General John B. Cowie, who has been nominated for governor of California by the prohibitionists, some years ago became so impressed with the evils of the liquor habit that he put up many acres of grapes and converted that and on his ranch to school purposes for Indian children.

A Dismal Fire.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 7.—This evening the broke out in the Boom Carriage Manufacturing company's works on 8th street. The flames spread rapidly to adjoining property and destroyed sixteen dwellings, the pattern shop and boiler house of Frisbie's foundry, and the screen works of Brock & Son. For two hours the fire raged with great fury. Most of the families in the burned dwellings removed their effects. The loss will reach \$500,000. Only part was covered by insurance.

Shut-Out in Glass.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Thirty-five leading manufacturers of window glass in the east held a meeting here to-day. An agreement was signed to go out of business instead of July 1. The production of the factories represented amounts to about 400,000 boxes per month, and the shut-down throws out of employment 500 men much earlier than usual. The chief factor causing the early shut-down is said to be the enormous falling off in the demand for glass caused by the general carpenters' strike.

Clarkson's Intention.

PUTTSMOUTH, May 7.—On his way to Des Moines this morning, to attend the funeral of his father, Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson said he had definitely decided to leave the postal service on July 1.

POINTS ABOUT THE NYES

W. CASJAL REMARKS REGARDING THE ASTOR FAV. LY AND ASTORA.

A few suggestions for the benefit of the Salvation Army and those liable to be hit with a Kodak Camera—An Indian Princess.

(Copyright, 1904, by E. W. Ryer.)

Astoria sits enthroned at the mouth of the mighty Columbia. She is a good town and reminds me some of Seattle. We played there against the Salvation Army and Smith's Bleeders. The Salvation Army on the coast this spring is doing rather a rocky business. They are mostly carrying on a guerrilla warfare in their business. They seem to be on neutral ground, giving most of their attention to supplies. Instead of doing a general civil, devoting street art and trying to scare off Satan by means of a tambourine and two wailing women, why don't they take in washing occasionally, including their own?



PLAYING AGAINST SALVATIONISTS.

When they know the great adversary of souls as well as to they will not try to scare him with cross-eyed women or live him and his hosts by beating the tambourine, the sultan and the sultan. Humanity, charity, soft soap and unselfishness will do more toward giving Satan "that good feeling" than all the loud and often favored hosannas of misguided men and beating women, who seek to harass the hosts of hell with a bass drum while their own children, with empty stomachs and unslaughtered noses, weep at home.

But I was speaking of Astoria. I bought a perpendicular of Astoria, I bought it in it and brackets for holding farm implements. Astoria was settled in 1811 by Mr. Astor, whose family are said to be people of means. His descendants live in New York and are among our best people. The Astors and the Nyes are quite thick. They often borrow dishes of us when they have company come in suddenly on them. While our ancestors were catching water, the Astors were catching "mushrooms." The elder Astor was prospered, however, more than the elder Nyes, for when petroleum began to scurry through the ground, the Astors had to hire out to Capt. Kirk, while the Nyes did well in the fur, pet and green-bird business.

Astoria is really a good city and shows much thrift and enterprise. The Astor family would do a very commendable act by establishing a library or some permanent institution that would be worthy of themselves and the thriving town. There are 9,000 people in Astoria. The cannery industry is doing well, and the low cost of the steamer comes back from the rich green velvet moss which uplusters the high steep banks, while ever and anon the wall of the sawmill catches the sympathetic tears of the highly saturated sky, and the beautiful hills in their trimmed garments give back an answering sign.

While I was there the president issued his annual message, warning the sea-powders to go right away from there. By now he has to do this every year or lose his pay. I wish I could get a chance to write a message for the president one year, or still better, prepare the speech of the queen for parliament. Just one word to me. I presume it would also do everybody else. But it would possess its merits. I would write a speech for the queen which I could memorize it and get some good courtesies to its some subtle gestures for it would attract and draw forth a comment any day.

Instead of giving the only watered and rather trite facts about being at peace with the various foreign dynasties that had married into it, I would give a whole lot of bright family gossip such as must come to the ear of an old lady in such a position of trust and confidence as she occupies, and I would work in little society notes and a department called "The Nyan About Town." The annual message of the president, too, is open to criticism. Local life about Washington would make the document far more juicy and generally read. Instead of going on with six or seven columns of nonpareil advice and suggestions to congress as to what to do during the coming session, I would tell it down to five lines by saying: "Gentlemen, you may go home and vote your electioneering if you please, instead of coming to Washington to do it. Leave your address with me and I will see that your salaries are sent to you."

The salmon industry is not so profitable now as it used to be. A salmon that used to cost 25 cents now costs \$1.25 to the cannery, so it is a question with them whether they can or not. Yet I suppose that after a certain manner, a man might do well in a salmon cannery.

All styles of business, however, on the river and Sound seem to be doing well. We do not mention the canneries, there are the fisheries, canneries, fisheries, canneries, fisheries and town, fisheries. I do not know how the real estate men in Astoria are, but certainly their dogs, many of them at least, lead an upright life.

I just heard of a young man in Portland who came up with us on the steamer California along with other things. He dragged a good deal in social circles.

after he got home about how good a sailor he was, and made quite a hero of himself. He made fun of his fellow passengers a great deal, and proceeded to be the life of the party. After awhile a young lady in the group began to look over some photographs and stereoscopic views. Gradually she arrested the attention of the rest, and then she produced one which showed the young man on your left, exchanging his views with the ocean. The picture spoke for itself with no uncertain sound. He had forgotten about there being a Kodak on board.

Sometimes I think that science will eventually make preparation utterly impossible, but while there is still an opportunity I beg leave to submit the above, which was told to me by a man in whom I had formerly the utmost confidence.

A curious feature of the shore along the banks of the Columbia is the wood frame. It is a long trough cut V shape and supported by high poles, making a long sluice, sometimes extending for miles up the inaccessible hills and toppling the masses of inextinguishable fire woods which cover the hills. Eight or ten inches of water will do the work of a hundred teams in scooping the fire wood down these hills, and in fact in most places wagons could not be used at all. It is a beautiful sight to the tenderfoot. Corps and cords of two and four foot wood come down these flumes to the steamboat landing, wet and surprised, but otherwise in good order.

In Portland I met an actor who had just returned from Alaska. He says that Alaska as yet is not a good snow place. He saw the country, however, and said that the scenery was not other words of creation. He said they were "very clever." I had never heard the words of God, indeed so nearly by an actor before, and so I speak of it here. It is in order to prove that many of the unkind criticisms we hear relative to the creation are really unjust, and arise from a feeling of envy and jealousy, not from any of smaller motives. A truly great man will not try to belittle others. No matter whether we are trying to construct solar systems or advance the American stage, nothing can be gained by the exhibition of a small jealousy.

Do not order broiled oysters in Portland, Oregon. Other victims are reasonable price and well prepared, but there is no economy in buying broiled oysters. I paid sixty cents for six broiled oysters, and each one was smaller than a collar button. On the coast the clam is the Ward McAllister of nautical circles. It grows to an enormous size, and is arrogant to a degree. I saw in San Francisco a clam shell which had been used for years as a horse block—that is, I saw a man who said he saw it. His name was Sammie. Post, Davis, and a letter addressed to him at Carson, Nevada, will call forth a pleased and jocular response.

At Tacoma I saw several of the Siwash tribe of Indians. I pushed to scrutinize them more carefully. Especially a bright young Alarita squaw with white teeth and black eyes. They had been lured by her husband, I presume. But she was quite pretty, and therefore a great curiosity among the Siwash, who are a low, trifling set.

I looked at her earnestly until she came thinking toward me with a large, wet mackerel, in one hand and a foot, curling out in the other. Then I said to Mr. Macy: "We will now go and look at those lots of yours, if you are not too busy." He said: "Perhaps that would be the better plan, so we tramped away."

The Chinooks are a more peaceable people, fond of our door ports and so-called. Their lives are spent mostly in their canoes, which gives them wonderful depth of chest and a paucity of legs which is quite remarkable. One of them looks very robust as he rows, as he rows, but when on land he goes with his legs converging toes, it would make you sure to grin at the way his toes turn in.

On the shore.

And his spring suit style of walk, and his Waterbury make you smile. For his knees are out of place, even when he's out of run, and his language mocks you dumb.

Stemore.

When George Francis Train got ready to go around the world a few weeks ago, making Tacoma the starting point, it was suggested that he take with him Queen Duollesimo, daughter of old Chief Seattle, Duchess of Yamhill, and heir to the throne of Puget Sound. She is now over 70 years of age, and no longer cursed by the fatal gift of beauty, but she said that her parents were both dead, and in their absence she certainly would not consent to take such a journey with a man of whom she knew very little indeed. She said that there was a ready scandal, enough in royal families elsewhere without any contributions from her family. The queen then took a small bite of Pigeon Brand tobacco and declared the audience at an end. As she swept proudly

out of the room, cutting another notch in her scepter, she resumed her part of a dame, and as she moved off down town, she looked every inch a queen. X-rayed prosperous monarchs may learn a valuable lesson from the conduct of this gentle savage, who, divested of her kingdom and most of her reigning clothes, yet seems to give the tongue of scandal a kick at her.

I saw her briefly one day not long

ago. She wore a light yellow suit, white woolen toogian cap and an air of graceful melancholy. Also a red and white bag with white fringe on it. Her hair was brown, by the way, and she is still vigorous, and as a character has few equals on the Sound. The Chinooks are not a way like people, but they still retain their true nobility of Indian character which bestows upon the women the influence and right to bear the children and to do the housework, such as killing dogs, digging wells, cutting cordwood and reading verse.

Some of these Indians are quite ingenious. Yesterday I saw one whose Michael Angelo trousers were retained in place by means of a "digger," new elastic truss. It was all he could do to keep from betraying his price and being ofensively laugary, but he did. His (laughter) trousers were being sold at a bargain on a "digger" market; also shirts and other curios. It is customary for bright young tourists to converse with these red brothers and sisters. Most ways, however, they are to be regretted. The Indian does not shine as a conversationalist, but for powerful work, painting, strength of opinion and general scope of thought, he easily gets the best of the argument. I rarely argue with an Indian. Even when I did, among the more hostile Sioux I was the same way. I believe in giving every man the right to his own views, even though they may differ from my own.

The Siwash is also a plain spoken person, and showing that he can never be excited, president anyway, he is not afraid to express himself. I must be a pleasant to him. You just get up in the morning when you get ready and put on your suit, and you have you haven't got on a ready-made and then you go cheerfully about the duties of the day by sitting down in the glad sunshine. I must be real nice.

Bill Wye

The Result of Compromise.

"Zow are the Siwash coming on since their marriage?"

"Very well, indeed; they couldn't be happier."

"A match like that shows the value of harmony of tastes. She played the piano and he sang."

"Yes, but as Siwash, the week after the ceremony, proposed, that she gave up her playing he wouldn't sing any more, there isn't a better satisfied couple to be found in six counties. And as their old friends are beginning to visit them again."—Philadelphia Times.

Repertory.

Miss Rivers—Before I'd be a faunt, eroy!

Mr. West—Before I'd be my grand'marm—Pucc.

He Did Not Get Enough.

Gilbooly—The bigger fool a man is the more luck he has.

Gus De Smith—What causes you to make that remark?

"You know Com Deas yet?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has married a widow worth \$5,000."

"Eh? If he had had luck in proportion to his acuity he would have had a million at least."—Cassas Sings.

He Left.

De Slow (one of the importunables)—Aw, by law, a clerk rushed out on me late night and swore he'd take my life.

Brown—And what did you do?

De Slow (lazily)—I told him, by law, he couldn't take my life any easier than I could it myself, and he left. Just have known me, eh, Brown?—Washington Star.

Interpreting the Law.

Joanny Bachman (excitedly)—Say, come quick. Ma and pa are fighting terribly up to the house. Come on, will you, and separate 'em.

Policeman—Can't.

"Way out?"

"It's a crime to part man and wife."—Lawrence American.

A Big Block.

"There was a big block on Essex street today."

"Indeed! Horse cars, carriages?"

"No."

"Wagons?"

"No, the Odd Fellows block."—Lawrence American.

A Great Game.

"This cricket is in no danger of being released as is no longer leased."

"And when he resigns he withdraws his resignation."

"By George it's a wonderful game."

—New York Sun.

Anxious to Save Him.

Teddy Sack—Aw, Clawley, where are you going in such a hurry?

Clawley Smith—I'm going home for my dog. There's a man drowning in the river. That's a joke.

How He Lost a Bride.

The baronet, difficulties of a young man in Warsaw are worthy of note. The general was to marry, but the tailor did not send him the wedding suit in time. The lover would not present himself in a coat, and while he waited a diva stole in and secured the prize. Now the unhappy baronet is seeking solace in a suit for damages against the tailor whose negligence cost him a wedding dress.

A COUNTRY HOUSE

DESIGN OF AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE BY ERNEST DODGE.

THE HOUSE IS 30 FEET WIDE AND 40 FEET DEEP.

DESIGN OF MATERIALS OF WHICH THE BUILDING WAS MADE.

Copyright by E. W. Shuppell.

The estimates of cost given in these articles are based on the following prices for materials and labor. By comparing these prices with local prices, the estimator should be able to judge whether the estimates should be higher or lower for his locality.

Excavations, per cubic yard, 25
Hourly stone work below grade laid up concrete, materials furnished by contractor, per cubic foot, 4.25
Stone wall, finished above grade, 250 per foot, per cubic foot, 6.25
Brick work laid in the wall, per cubic foot, 5.00
Plastering, 3rd grade, per cubic foot, 5.00
Spruce timber, per 1000 feet, 20.00
Sawn lumber, per 1000 feet, 14.00
Board and batten, per 1000 feet, 5.00
Pine shingles, per 1000, 4.00
Pine flooring, 12x12, per 1000 feet, 25.00
Oak pine or boards, per 1000 feet, 25.00
Oak pine trim, 12x12, per 1000 feet, 25.00
Sovey siding, per 1000 feet, 20.00
Kouling of 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, per 1000 feet, 20.00
Moulded base, 8 in. high, 7 in. wide, per linear foot, 1.00
Glazed window sash, 3 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 in., two lights, per pair, 2.00
Door, four panels, moulded both sides, 2 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., 2 in., each, 2.00
Joints will average all round per window, 1.00
Founding, per square of 10 ft. square feet, 8.00
Painting, including materials and labor, per square yard, 50c
Carpenter's labor, per day, 3.00
Mason's and plasterer's labor, per day, 3.00
Following will be found a somewhat detailed description of the attractive country house design illustrating this article:

General Dimensions—Width, including veranda, 33 feet; depth, including veranda and kitchen extension, 44 feet.

RESPECTIVE.

First Floor.

Heights of stories: First story, 9 feet; second story, 11 feet 6 inches; third story, 8 feet.

Exterior Materials—Foundation, stone; first story, shingles extending nearly to grade and covering foundation; plaster, corner, gables and roof, shingles; creating and chimneys, copper.

Interior Finishes—Plastered throughout; for papering, 3rd grade flooring, rim and back stairs, 2nd grade main staircase from first to second story. All interior work to be done by a local contractor.

Second Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

Third Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

Fourth Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

Fifth Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

Sixth Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

Seventh Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

Eighth Floor.

Colors—Singles on side walls of first story, lower and all corners, brownish stain. Singles on roofs of all corners, lower and all corners, brownish stain.

Trim and all corners and other moldings, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown. Sides of corner roof, protection, dark brown.

Veranda doors and ceilings, offed. Sashes, red. A.

COLORADO SPRINGS BUILDING.

Letter by Captain M. L. De Coursey Regarding the City's Growth.

The following letter from Captain De Coursey, printed in the Architect and Builder, of Denver, will be found of interest:

Before commencing a description of the many new and fine buildings, both public and private, here and residence, now in course of construction in this city, I want to say what has come here during the year 1903 in the way of permanent improvements. First, the coming of our population, taking in West Colorado Springs, which has just been legally added to our city, is about 5,000. In this city of 5,000 people, therefore, the following constructions were accomplished in the calendar year past, viz:

Private residences costing not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 each amounting to 57,000

Private residences costing less than \$500 each amounting to 75,000

Private residences costing less than \$500 each amounting to 47,600

Church buildings amounting to 24,000

Hotel buildings amounting to 74,000

Sanitariums and other other benevolent or semi-benevolent institutions amounting to 13,000

Livery stables amounting to 25,000

Store buildings, bank buildings and business blocks amounting to 200,000

Total building for 1903 \$1,120,000

Thus, in a little city of 5,000 people, we have put up buildings for public and private use amounting to over one million one hundred thousand dollars, and if the cost of repairs made during the year, and of partial constructions, and of buildings erected by our workmen in proximity to our city, be added to the list, the grand total for the year 1903 will figure up in excess of one million and a quarter dollars. Of this amount you will see that nearly six hundred thousand dollars went into residences, and that over four hundred thousand dollars went into residences costing less than \$5,000 each. Were it to any size still further I could tell you that, while over \$250,000 was paid out for homes costing less than three thousand dollars each, there were very few residences constructed at a less cost than two thousand dollars.

You can see what a great growth for our lovely city the foregoing figures represent, but they do not tell the entire story of prosperity which a five year growth season ordinarily brings in its train. Of the price paid in the construction of our buildings in 1899, over \$5,000,000 (five millions) were made here within our city limits, besides nearly the same number for export. The master plan and cement used in the construction was all made here, or rather, two miles from our postoffice and one quarter of a mile from our western city limits, as increased by the attachment of West Colorado Springs, hereafter noted by me. I may state that the master plan and cement manufacturing, located as above indicated, and to be more exact, within the borders of Colorado City, supplies most of the master plan and a great deal of the cement used in the state of Colorado, and is, as you may imagine, a busy and prosperous institution. The material forming the base of its manufactured product may be said for the picking up. It is piled in mountainous heaps around us. And, further, nearly a of the stone used in the construction of our building comes from our own quarries, located right here, owned by our own people. While on this subject of stone, I may say, also, that many of the largest and most beautiful structures of Denver and Pueblo, particularly of those now in course of erection, are built of Colorado Springs stone; that is to say, of stone from quarries in close proximity to Colorado Springs, worked by Colorado Springs people, furnished and owned by Colorado Springs men.

Perhaps on reading the foregoing you may be furnished with a partial answer to the query which is so often pronounced to us by "tenderfeet" of inquiring tendencies, viz: "What is there to make Colorado Springs grow so fast, so substantially, and so beautifully?"

My letters to come will supply information for a complete satisfaction of the question. Yours respectfully,

M. L. De Coursey.

Dr. Solly's Lecture.

Dr. Solly's lecture at the college last week was the second of the series and was on "The Human Body—Its General Composition." The lecture was listened to with close attention by a good sized audience of students and outsiders.

The lecturer started with the skeleton and traced its relation to the outer side of the lower animals, and showed that at the bones of the trunk combine in forming a double base. In one division of which is the spine and in the other the vital organs. The bones forming the head follow the same plan and the whole bony structure is put on a growth of the spine column. He described the mechanism of the joints and showed, with the aid of some human bones, what takes place in case of dislocation. In this connection he gave some simple directions for the treatment of sprains and fractures until the arrival of a surgeon.

He next spoke of the muscles and their attachments and closed with a description of the skin.

These lectures are very interesting as well as instructive, dealing with subjects in which the lecturer is thoroughly versed. Dr. Solly is a very pleasing speaker. His lectures are delivered in a colloquial style without the use of scientific or technical terms.

The case against W. R. Thompson for arson and burglary was called for preliminary hearing before Justice Walker at West, Thursday. The room was filled with the friends and neighbors of the accused. Judge Cochran appeared for Thompson and Assistant District Attorney Cochran conducted the prosecution. The only evidence against the prisoner was to the effect that he had spent considerable money in small change and that the money was in dimes and nickels. Thompson showed that he came by the small change honestly, and was discharged.

Mr. Edgar B. Ives, largely interested in New Haven, Conn., and a stockholder in the Colorado Loan and Mortgage company of this city, arrived here last week and, greatly pleased with what he has seen of Colorado.

Mr. Geo. McCreedy, manager of the project, cleared floor and oiled. Copper creating and in the nature of a color of moral.

Accommodations. The principal rooms and their sizes, etc., are shown by the floor plan. No other rooms and a way pointed in the case of the city of Colorado Springs, and economic space. Land with three small, he had man.

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THE CITY JOURNAL.

Proposed Session of the Board of Health.

A Number of Petitions Read and Referred to Committees.

Considerable Business of General Interest Transacted.

Springing Committee Reported to Proceed with Its Work.

The mayor and a number of members of the council, meeting Monday night, the session being dragged out until 11 o'clock.

Mr. F. B. Hill was granted the privilege of the floor. He spoke in regard to amending the ordinance for catching and killing dogs. Now the citizens had been associated at the slaughter of the animals on the streets. He did not wish to attack the city marshal, who is a most active and efficient officer, but thought better methods should be provided. Mr. Hill recommended that a net, a wagon and the proper catches be provided. In closing he read a letter descriptive of the way in which the animals are caught and killed in Chicago, which he left with the council.

A petition was read from a number of residents and property owners east of the city asking that S. P. Horn and others be restrained from building a dam across the east branch of Sprock's run until the city engineer can report upon it. Referred to the city attorney, city engineer and the street committee with power to act.

A petition of property owners in block 283 asked that the water main be extended into the block for their use. Referred to the water committee.

A petition from taxpayers requested that the water main be extended from E. 13th street east on Cascade to a point near the water committee.

A. S. Warren petitioned that the street grade be established on North Wadsworth street. Referred to street committee.

A long petition of property holders north of Cascade a point near street asked that the sewers be extended north as far as the city limits, at least. Referred to the sewer committee.

A number of separate petitions were read asking that the water mains be extended into the Edwards addition. Each petitioner stated that he contemplated building a house and that the water could be secured. Referred to the water committee.

A. C. McCreary reported that eighteen manholes are below the street grade so that surface water runs into them. The sewer committee was instructed to have them changed.

City Engineer Bell's report regarding the extension of sewer line No. 7 was read. He estimates the cost of running the line from the Anders south to Fountain street and then east to the Nevada line at \$10,212.

Report accepted and referred to the sewer committee until such time as the other lines contemplated are located.

Upon motion the matter of purchasing twenty new fire-plugs was referred to the fire committee and the water committee with power to act.

The matter of new horse, rubber coats, etc., for the fire department was referred to the fire committee to report.

A certain house reported that various city officers were complaining that they have no place to store city tools and other property. He stated that a man would be submitted for a building for this purpose at the next meeting.

Mr. House also reported that something must be done toward securing a better dumping ground in the southwest part of the city. He pictured matters in a very bad condition at the grounds. It was moved that the board of health investigate the matter and report.

A. C. McCreary stated that the cemetery committee had decided that the cemetery should be given a salary. Also that a house be built for him at an expense as possible.

A. C. McCreary reported that the water committee reported favorably upon the following matters referred to the committee: The petition of Biss and others for extension of water main, that a line pipe be run through Weber and Wadsworth street from Fountain street north; that E. E. Stevens be granted use of water for an elevator in the Alta Vista; that the city of S. S. Owen for pipe in the east part of the city be owed at \$2.25 the present cost of laying the pipe. The report was accepted and the provisions accepted.

In the matter of street springing A. C. McCreary reported that the committee reported in favor of purchasing the three springs owned by Mr. Fick and two of the Studebaker man, which with the one already in its possession, would give the city six. He could not say definitely what the capacity of the new ones should be, but recommended that the four stand pipes owned by Mr. Fick be purchased and ten or twelve more be erected. Recommended that the springing be given to individuals with teams, and that each have a district to cover. That they be

paid at the rate of \$4 per day, and that when not engaged in this work they be given as much other city work as possible. The report was accepted and the committee empowered to proceed with the purchases, etc.

The cemetery committee reported that it had contemplated extending the water pipe from Prospect east to the cemetery grounds, but had found that this would be too expensive, the funds in the committee's hands being very limited.

Mr. Geo. E. Parsons was granted the privilege of the floor and presented a revised plan of the East End addition. He stated that there seemed such a demand for property in this section that the company had decided to increase the land parcel, and he wished to present the plan which had the approval of the city engineer attached, to the effect that the land was correctly divided. A. C. McCreary raised an objection that the city attorney had not examined the abstract of the title, and that there was no such abstract, accompanied the abstract as the council by resolution had declared must be the case. Mr. Parsons explained that the title to the original tract had been approved by the city attorney and that this was part of the same land. A. C. McCreary then read a letter from A. C. McCreary that the resolution regarding such matters must be strictly lived up to, and the matter was referred to the city attorney and the city engineer.

The reports of the city clerk, the police magistrate, and the fire companies were read and accepted.

The ordinance concerning licenses was read and accepted, amending the section relating to lawyers and street peddlers.

The ordinance concerning the control of the city cemetery was read making several amendments. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt it was defeated and the ordinance went over.

The clerk read the ordinances prepared by the city attorney providing for the issue of \$25,000 sewer and water bonds each, and \$5,000 bridge bonds. The bonds are to bear six per cent. interest and mature in the years following 1900. Upon motion the rules were suspended and the ordinances passed.

The following bills were read and accepted:

A. J. Whitcomb, water extension	\$ 35.00
A. J. White, type writing	10.00
Becker & Bowler, hauling	20.00
M. E. Irving, fire department	20.00
F. P. Buck, work	25.00
W. P. Kirtner, fire department	20.00
C. W. Davis, same	20.00
Perrin House Co.	4.00
J. B. Howell, back	2.00
Lloyd & Rose, work	3.75
E. B. Hart, hauling	75.00
W. D. Holding, livery	30.00
Water account by Frost	244.00
Water account, same	245.00
H. I. Reid, same	245.00
Engineer Corps	64.50
A. J. Abernethy, hauling	12.00
P. W. Lott, making badges	2.25
J. E. Edwards, public grounds work	27.50
Street & Bowler, hauling	27.50
L. K. Johnson, work	2.00
W. C. Stark, hardware	67.25
W. P. Buck, work at laundry	2.00
E. B. Burnstead & Co.	14.00
C. E. Durkee, hardware	23.15
Consolidated Stationery Co., supplies	4.00
Ham Lenoxy, same	59.00
Becker & Bowler, hauling	12.00
H. C. McCreary, money advanced	12.50
G. S. Barnes & Son, lead	615.24
Water extension by Frost	244.00
Diet work by Albany	61.00
P. Downes, hauling	10.00
E. B. Durkee	30.00
H. C. Clark, work	45.00
G. S. Electric Co.	35.00
Street & Bowler, hauling	27.50
B. Davidson	9.00
Union Ice Co.	4.54
W. C. Stark, work	12.00
Chas. Edwards, removing fence	42.00
El Paso Electric Co.	223.33
Public grounds	30.00
Jones, horse shoeing	3.50
Crawford & Johnson	1.00
J. Bayne, hauling	7.00
G. G. Hamlin, hauling	2.00
W. H. D. Merrill, work	2.00
H. Carr, work	3.00
Street & Bowler, hauling	27.50
Salaries	1180.30
W. R. Roby	836.00
G. A. Berry, work	22.10

The clerk, John W. E. Egan, and as city treasurer was read in the sum of \$75,000. The sureties are C. A. Hayes, J. R. E. Egan, W. S. Jackson, C. E. Walte, J. E. Egan and A. J. Egan.

The petition of the following druggists of the city for a license to sell intoxicating liquors were read: Miller Bros., G. B. Storer, F. B. Robinson, C. W. Church, A. Stockbridge and Duncan.

A. C. McCreary was accompanied by the necessary bond in the sum of \$2,000, and he was granted.

A. C. McCreary moved that the bonds of the city clerk and city treasurer be recorded with the county recorder. Carried.

Upon motion the city clerk was instructed to advertise for bids to supply the city with lumber.

A resolution was introduced and adopted that all bills for labor for the city be paid at each regular meeting of the council, at other bills be paid at the first meeting of the month; all bills to be in the hands of the clerk at noon on the day of meeting.

A motion was passed empowering the purchase of a desk for the water commissioner in which he may keep his books and papers. There was some discussion of the necessity of purchasing a site or otherwise providing for the city engineer to store valuable maps, charts, etc.

The city engineer stated that the East End company with the grade of the street on Pike's Peak avenue, from the Santa Fe track to Meade street, first so as to give a four per cent. grade on the line. Colorado will require that the Studebaker run bridge be raised a few feet, but residents near the bridge object. He asked for instructions in the matter, and it was referred to him and the street and bridge committee.

A resolution was adopted that the clerk advertise for the purchase of the city's \$60,000 sewer, water and bridge

bonds, and that said bonds be opened by the council June 28.

Upon motion the petition of property holders in blocks 283 and 284 for a larger water pipe was granted, and a notice was ordered and.

The council then adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT.

Editor Murray, of the Burlington Boomerang, Arraigned for Contempt.

Judge Campbell, convened the district court in the morning. The business of the day was as follows:

Brookmore Dairy Co. vs. City of Colorado Springs. Owing to the absence of Mr. Pezz, the case is re-set for May 23.

McCreary vs. Jackson, et al. Time for filing bill of exceptions extended 30 days. Boyce vs. Green Mountain Falls Co. George signed. Partridge gives notice of appeal. Bond in sum of \$2,000 to be approved by the clerk, to be held within 30 days. Bill of exceptions 60 days.

In application of Boyce to set real estate, Judge Courn was appointed guardian ad litem.

The People vs. John F. Murray was called. The defendant's publisher and editor of the Burlington Boomerang, and was cited to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in publishing an article in reference to the Santa Fe case.

Mr. Murray was sworn and stated that he had been cited to the publishing of the article by letters from District Attorney Garrison to the effect of Mr. Carson county, in which it was stated that Mr. Carson was using his money to purchase the "Burlington Boomerang" and that the defendant, John F. Murray, could keep the famous "Burlington Boomerang" money away from the judge and jury of this district, he would have him hanged; that if he could have hanged him, and that the county could secure evidence that would hang him.

Mr. Murray said that he tried to secure Mr. Garrison's letters, but that Mr. Jones, the county attorney, refused to give them up, although the board of county commissioners wrote an order for Mr. Jones to surrender them.

The defendant admitted that he wrote and published the article in question, and that he had ordered eighteen copies of the paper were sent to P. B. Carson county; that this was done in order to secure new subscriptions and was a custom among country editors. He closed with an appeal to the court to be lenient with him, as the running of a country newspaper was not a lucrative business and he would be unable to pay a heavy fine and did not desire to lay in jail.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the board of county commissioners, corroborated Mr. Murray as to the letters which passed between them and Mr. Garrison, and Dr. Goodman made a statement claiming that Mr. Murray and others had been misled by the letters referred to; that they and the defendant made a great mistake, and that the defendant had intended no disrespect to the court.

Judge Campbell announced that he would decide the matter at 2 o'clock, but at that hour he stated that he would not render a decision until May 25, and ordered the clerk to subpoena Mr. Jones, with the letters, for that day.

Burton vs. Guth; defendant's petition argued and taken under advisement until to-day at 2 o'clock.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, an attorney of Denver, presented an application for injunction in the case of Turle vs. Davis, a case pending in A. C. McCreary's court. Judge Campbell appeared for defendant. The suit grows out of a fight for the water of the south fork of the Republican river. A competitor to the company was argued and sustained, and the plaintiff was given leave to amend his complaint.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Miss Xurree has a returned to her home among the Tennessee mountains.

William Morris is writing a novel, one on socialism, as might have been expected, but a novel of adventure.

"Truth to Live By" is the title of Canon Farrar's new book, and has been dedicated to Mr. George W. Carr.

Mr. George E. Jew, a relative of the clerk, is working upon a biography of John Jay, to be called "The American Statesman Series."

"The World's Desire" is the title of the work which Mr. E. E. Egan and Mr. Andrew Lang are writing. The subject is probably money.

Canon Farrar is about publishing a new volume of practical sermons, under the title "Truth to Live By." This is dedicated to George W. Carr, of Dulac.

THE SANITARIUM.

Special Annual Meeting of the Bellevue Sanitarium Society.

The Sanitarium Society.

The Large Amount of Work Accomplished in the Last Year.

Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The regular annual meeting of the Bellevue Sanitarium society was held in the Anders rooms Monday afternoon. The president and secretary read the following reports, which were accepted:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

It is with great pleasure that we can present at the close of the second year such a satisfactory report of the work of the Bellevue Sanitarium society. The center of our work is a home for those seeking rest in this wonderful climate, and a home for those who are suffering from nervous and other ailments, and a home for those who are suffering from the effects of the war.

The Bellevue Sanitarium was organized in 1895, and since that time it has been a home for those who are suffering from nervous and other ailments, and a home for those who are suffering from the effects of the war.

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